by Mr. Holman's bill, according to the Mr. Paymade by him.

The difference between his proposition and Mr. Payson's, on the Northern Pacific grant alone, is about 30,000,000 acres. Mr. Holman would declare forfeiture of the grant beginning at a point east of the Missouri River and extending westward to Puget Sound, while Mr. Payson proposes to strike off only that portion of the grant porth of the Columbia, beyond the Rocky Mountains, which is claimed by the Northern Pacific Company.

TO AMEND THE SHIPPING LAW.

BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE BY MR. DINGLEY, OF MAINE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Mr. Dingley, of Maine, will introduce in the House to-morrow, if his State shall be reached in the call, four important bills relating to shipping. The first is substantially the same as that by the same author which was passed by the last House. It requires only the master of an American ves sel to be a citizen and allows a minerity ownership of an American vessel by aliens. It takes away from consuls the right to exact three months' extra wages on the discharge of a seaman, and provides instead that only the wages due shall be paid, except when a vessel is sold in a foreign port, or a sailor is discharged by reason of ill-treatment by the officers of a vessel, in which cases one month's extra wages is to be paid. The right to ship a seaman for any port and discharge him at the expiration of the shipping agreement is recognized. The bill increases the compensation of ves-seis for transporting shipwrecked seamen in certain cases' and abolishes consular fees for consular services to vessels and seamen, providing that consuls shall be paid

from the Treasury.

The mode of levying the tonuage taxes is changed so a to bear more equally, this section being as follows: In lien of all tennage duties, including light money, now imposed by law, a duty of three cents per ton, not to exceed in the aggregate fifteen cents per ton in any one year, is hereby imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from the West India Islands or from any port or place in the Republic of Mexico or from any place south of Mexico down to and including Aspinwall and Panama, or from any port or place the in dalon of Canada, or from the Sandwich Islands; and a duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed in the aggregate thirty cents per ton is any one year, is hereby imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in the United States from any other foreign port; provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal Sec-tions 2,793 and 4,220 of the Revised Statutes."

The bill reduces the Marine Hospital tax upon seamen engaged in the foreign carrying trade to 20 cents per month instead of 40; limits the individual liability of a ship-owner to the proportion of all debts that his individual share of the vessel bears to the whole, and the aggregate liabilities of all the owners to the value of the vessel. It further provides that any fine, penalty, forfeiture or exaction upon a vessel, when paid under protest, may be recovered from the Treasury on application within one year if the Secretary of the Treasury finds it was illegally exacted. It also gives sailing vessels the same privileges in unloading cargo that are extended to steamers. The last section of the bill exempts any sailing vessel under tow of a steam vessel in charge of a licensed Unsted States pilot from the obligation to take or pay for the services of any pilot under State laws.

The second bill authorizes the United States inspectors mentioned in Section 4.442 of the Reviseo Statutes to examine and license masters of vessels and others as pilots for sailing vessels in the constwise trade upon the same terms and conditions, so far as applicable, as pilots are now licensed for steam vessels; exempts vessels piloted by such licensed pilots from taking or paying for the services of any State pilot. action upon a vessel, when paid under protest, may be re-

by such licensed pilots from taking or paying for the activices of any State pilot. The third bill "to encourage American shipbuilding for the foreign carrying trade," extends the act of 1872, admitting free of duty materials of foreign production for the construction of wooden vessels for the foreign carrying trade, so as to admit in like manner all materials of foreign production for the construction, equipment, repairs and supplies of iron and steel as well as wooden vessels, for the foreign production for the manufacture of articles to be used in the construction and equipment of such vessels, and also materials for the construction of machinery for ship-yards and shops connected therewith.

and equipment of such vessels, and also materials for the construction of machinery for ship-yards and shops connected therewith.

The fourth bill establishes a Bureau of Commerce and Navigation in the Treasury Department, and authorizes the appointment by the President of a Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner of Commerce and Navigation, with such clerks as the Secretary of the Treasury may detail from his present force. The Commissioner of Commerce and Navigation, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have general superintendence of the Commercial marine and merchant scamen of sithe United States, shall have charge of all questions relating to the sisue of registers, enrolments and liesness of vessels; shall have the supervision of the law relating to the admeasurement of vessels, the assigning of letters and numbers thereto, and the Interpretation and execution of the laws relating to these subjects and to the tounage tax.

The Commissioner is also charged with so much of the duties heretofore imposed upon the Bureau of Statistics as relate to navigation and foreign commerce. He is also authorized to accept international rules for the commercial marine of the United States and to keep supervision of the uavigable waters of the United States and report all obstructions. He is to annually prepare and publish a list of vessels.

The Commissioner of Commerce and Navigation is recovered to presenting to the laws relating to

Commissioners, who shall act as justices of the peace in four different sections of the district. The laws of Oregon shall apply to the Territory. In the House bill there is no clause creating a Laud Office. It is thought unwise to extend the provisions of the United States Land laws to Alaska while the rights of the Indians in that territory

Anska while the rights of the Indians in that territory are undetermined.

In order to ascertain what those rights are the Secretary of the Interior is directed to select a counditee from the Territorial officers, which shall examine and report as to the claims of the natives to land and the limitations that should be imposed when the land laws are extended to that part of the public domain. In response to resolutions passed by various religious bodies, the elementary education of the children of Alaska is also provided for. The Commissioner of Education is charged with the duty of establishing manual labor or other schools, for their instruction in the English language, the principles of republican government, simple trades, etc., etc. Sitka is, of course, to be made the capital.

EXPOSING HIS PARTY'S INSINCERITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The Editor of The Nushcille American was in Washington when the Speak-ership caucus was held. The next day he sent a letter to his paper, giving a review of the contest, which contained a frank statement of the false pretences under which the Democrats hope to win the Presidency next year. He wrote: "I have just had a talk with Governor Brown, of Georgia, who fears we have swapped off the Presidency for a Speaker; but he agrees with me that the party in the House may, by a wise course, in other words.

party in the House may, by a wise course, in other words, by adopting the Randail policy of waiting till we get in power to make the fight on the tarift, and for the present accepting the Ohio platform, avert the threatened ruin and succeed in 1884.

"The condition of the South was strongly put this morning by a distinguished Scuator from Mississippi. 'A relief boat was approaching a sinking sbip, when the passengers, in their extremity, jumped a little too soon and did not reach the relief boat. The question is, he said, did we not jump a little too soon † I want to say, however, in closing, that in my opinion the Democrats in the House will sit down on the Kentucky policy, and if so we will enter the light next year with good prospects."

TO RELIEVE THE SUPREME COURT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- Another effort is to be made to relieve the Supreme Court of a portion of the burden now resting upon it. Several bills for the purpose will be offered in the House at the first opportunity. One, prepared by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, proposes to limit the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts, and thereby diminish the volume of business. Another, to he introduced by Mr. Payson, is identical with the bill offered in the Senate by David Davis at the first session of the last Congress and which passed that body in May, or the last congress and which passed that body in May, 1882, but died on the House calendar, owing to the op-position of General Manning and some of the other South-ern Democratic members of the House Judiciary Com-mittee. It provides for the holding of a circuit court in every judicial district and for the establishment in each circuit of a court of appeals, which shall have appellate purisdiction of certain causes (described in the bill) aris-ing in the several circuit and district courts of the cir-cuit.

THE VALIDITY OF A WILL IN DISPUTE.

Easton, Penn., Dec. 9 .- An important suit has been begun in the Northampton County Court, involving the validity of the will of the late- Audrew Herster, a wealthy citizen of the county, who died about a year ago. The will was duly proven, but the estate has Herster died leaving about \$350,000 of property; four sons and two daughters survived him. One of the sons as since died. The will left to some of his children a town Herald.

mere pittance, and one son. Andrew J. Herster, receives fully three-quarters of the entire estate.

With this son and his wife the old man lived for a number of years prior to his death. He was between eighty and ninety years of age, and his faculties were much impaired, and the allegation of the contestants is that his mind was poisoned against his other sons and daughters and undue influence exerted, in consequence of which he wrote codicil after codicil to his will, reducing the bequests to his other colicien in order to increase that of Andrew J. Herster. The testimony as to the exertion of this undue influence is said to be strong, and it is claimed that the methods used to influence the old man's mind can be trueed circumstantially, so as to prove that he was biased in favor of the principal beneficiary of the will, when his mind was weakened by the infirmities of age and the progress of disease. The leading counsel of the Northampton County bar are engaged on either side of this case, which promises to be an interesting one.

TYPHOID FEVER AT PORT JERVIS. REPORT OF OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

INFECTED MILK AND OTHER ALLEGED CAUSES CON-SIDERED- BAD SANITARY CONDITIONS GEN-

ERALLY PREVAILING. OM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PORT JERVIS, Dec. 8 .- The epidemic of typhoid fever which has, for a period of six weeks, been raging in this village, has brought out many a novel feature and has evolved many questions for the medical profession to solve. Nearly two months ago it began to be whispered around that there was getting to be a great deal of typhoid fever, but no one knew how many cases there were until the doctors declared the fever epidemic. At a meeting of the local Board of Health, the statistics presented by the health officers showed that there were nearly 100 cases of so-called true typhoid fever. At the same meeting a communication from Dr. A. P. Mac-Donald set forth that there was a report in circulation to the effect that milkman Andrew Hensel was delivering in this village the milk from the dairy of Mrs. Thomas Cuddeback, on which farm there had been several cases of the typhoid fever. His statement was that all, or nearly all, of the patients had used the milk from the Cuddeback dairy, or might have used it, the inference being that the milk had carried the germs of disease and caused infection. Several of the other doctors laughed at the idea until an article in The Tribune detailed a similar case in England. Then they admitted that possibly the milk might convey the disease germs, if there were any disease germs. The matter was deemed important enough to call in the aid of the State Board of Health, and Professor Curtis came to this village and made a complete investigation of the premises of Mrs. Cuddeback and of other places deemed premises of airs, Canadona and His detailed report has not been published yet, but The Trimune's correspondent has been furnished for publication the following state-

been published yet, but The Thibune's correspondent has been furnished for publication the following statement:

As the facts now stand, the incidence of fever poison was definite along the lines where Mr. Hensel sold the milk from the Caddeback farm, and those lines ended where those cans became empty. The casual and very few cases of fever that occurred before the milk-carried virus began, as well as the few such cases since, seem to have no relation to the milk, yet their causes are definite or common, such as produce fever every year in Port Jervis. Reading the mere arithmetic of the cases, we find something like the following, as now summarized by Professor Curtis, of the State Board service: Of about 100 cases (total) in Port Jervis seventy-live used the accused milk beyond doubt. It is very probable that more than this number made at least casual use of it. Of 125 families supplied with the suspected milk, thirty-seven are sick, probably with typhoid fever. The suspected milk constitutes possibly one-tenth of the entire amount supplied to and used by the whole village. Of the 120 quarts sold by the milkmen leghty quarts came from the dairy on which the disease prevailed. The cases are most numerous along the part of the route first supplied by the milkman and where he furnished milk from the suspected dairy. The cases are scattered all about the village, indicating a general cause independent of ordinary local and localized causes. Of the considerable number who drank this milk with impanity some few are reported as protected by various conditions, such as having previously had the disease, advanced age, etc. Their eacape, however, is for various conditions, such as having previously had the disease, advanced age, etc. Their eacape, however, is for various conditions, of the disputed hypothesis.

Thus the logical demonstration, as now shown by your physicians and Professor Curtis, seems complete in favor of the disputed hypothesis that has proved so unpleasant for a good dairy-woman. The lesson is of vit

State Board of Health, Albany, N. Y., December 5, 1883. Notwithstanding the above opinions, there is a very decided feeling in this village that the milk had nothing whatever to do propagating the disease, as there seems to be every evince of the greatest care in handling the milk, and if the disease was carried by the milk, it is highly improbable that it was communicated from the disease in the family of Mrs. Cuddeback, but that it came from outside causes. Indeed, many of the doctors are inclined to doubt the germ theory, for lack of evidence as to the identity of a germ.

at lonal rules for the states and to keep supervisions. As all lonal rules for the united States and report all obstructs waters of the United States and report all obstructs. Waters of the United States and report all obstructs of the his to annually prepare and pell pell of the states and to keep supervisions. The Commissioner of Commerce and Navigation, and an additional state of the states of the stat

any way aided by the milk from Mrs. Cuddeback's dairy. Since the epidemic broke out a very large and inclinent class of hygienists of this village have been discussing the disease. They condemn the treatment that has been made of present cases, and also declare that all milk is likely to produce fever.

The tendency of the reports which have been circulated have been to impeach the healthfulness of Fort Jervis. On the contrary, however, it is one of the most healthy as well as pretty villages along the line of the Eric. The village is just at the juncture of the Delaware and Neversink valleys, and the strong healthy winds have full sweep through the valley. The water is mostly good it is nearly as soft as ranky water. There is in Fort Jervis, however, an utter lack of sewerage, a fact which is much lamented. A sluggish stream of water runs through the lower part of the village, and though it has always been regarded as a disease-breeding ditch, it has been decided by the health officer to be far from unhealthy.

The detailed report of the State Health is an extended to the state of the state o

healthy.
The detailed report of the State Health Board will be ompleted before the first of the coming month. It will consider at length the sanitary condition of the village.

APOPLEXY AT THE ALTAR.

On Saturday morning the Rev. William H. Hoyt, one of the assistant priests at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twelfth-st., was stricken with apoplexy while saying the 9 o'clock mass. It being the feast of the Immaculate Conception, there was a larger congregation in the church than is usual on week days, and a number of communicants. Father Hoyt had just taken the communion himself, had taken the eiborium from the tabernacle and placed on the altar for the purpose of giving the sacred host to the people at the rail, and was in the act of pronouncing the prayer of absolution when he fell heavily o the ground. Great excitement prevailed for a few moments in the church. Some of the gentlemen of the congregation rushed forward to the assistance of the unconscious priest and carried him through the sacristy to

conscious priest and carried him through the sacristy to his room at the rectory, next to the church, where Dr. Lynch promptly attended him. The communion service was finished by another priest. Father Hoyt was unconscious for twenty-six hours, and at the end of that time opened his eyes and seemed to recognize his son and those around him. Yesterday he was annointed, although immediate dissolution was not expected. At midnight his condition remained unchanged, but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Father Hoyt was seventy years of age on June 8. He had been for some time in delicate health, and on account of an affection of the throat he seldom preached; but he shared in the other duties of the parish, and was chaplain to the Honse of the Holy Family, in Second-ave. A native of Sandwich, N. H., he was ordained in early life a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he was settled over a congregation of that denomination in St. Albans, Vt., where, in 1846, he became a Catholic, together with his whole family. After the death of his wife he studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood, and received orders in Seton Hall, South Orange, N. J., May 26, 1877.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Dec. 9.-Colonel Prince, of this ity, has been elected a vice-president for Rhode Island of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans. It is probable that the Newport vills of Mrs. F. W. Stevens will be sold within a week or two. Many tickets have been sold for the first of the assem

blies, which takes place on Friday evening at the Castno F. D. Carley, vice-president of the Louisville and Nash-

F. D. Carley, vice-president of the Louisville and Nash-ville Railroad Company, has taken the Hunneweil cottage for the season of 1894 family, Theodore M. Davis and family, and Mrs. Edward King and family, of New-York, will remain here undi after the holidays. Mrs. Theodore K. Havemeyer and family, of New-York, were in town last week, the guests of Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, who is occupying the Seymoor cottage. George Peabody Wetmore, of New-York, is spending a few days at the Wilson cottage.

A New-York letter speaks of "a man who

HOW THE CITY IS PLUNDERED

W. Acton, S. H. Mills, James P. Roc, James Reid, W. H.

Centinued From First Page cents a cubic yard, and for the rock not more than \$1 50 a cubic yard. But Mr. Gallagher got \$5 50 a cubic yard for earth and one cent for rock. Hence on the face of all the bids it was evident that there was something wrong. It was in the power of Commissioner Thompson to reject all the bids, but instead of doing so he entered into a con-

earned under outr'et Estimate in advert't. 820 2.840 1,090 \$4,922 Amount paid for 2,720 2,761

tract with Gallagher at the prices named in his bid,

with the following result:

MR. THOMPSON'S EXTRAORDINARY EXPLANATION. It turned out that there was no filling to be done; and it was evident that the three bidders, who were experienced contractors, were aware that the estimate on filling was wholly fictitious. But what was regarded by the Controller as peculiar was the fact that while the original estimates called for a total excavation of earth and rock of 3,660 cubic yards, in which total quantity there was no chance for error, yet when the returns were made the city paid for a total excavation of 5,481 cubic yards, or 1,821 more than the estimates, and the excess was all in earth at the enormous price of \$5 50 a cubic

vard Controller Campbell first officially called the at tention of Commissioner Thompson to the returns on this contract. A reply was made that after the original surveys for the work were prepared, and before the contract was made with Mr. Gallagher, a large quantity of dirt been deposited on the line had of the street, and that it had to be excavated. Then if the original survey was right the city paid \$10,450 for taking out dirt that the Public Works Department permitted some contractor to dump on the line of a public street, and the Public Works Department made a contract for doing work on that street, according to Mr. Thompson, without knowing that this 1,900 cubic yards of earth had been dumped there.

VINCENT CLARK'S SNUG LITTLE PROFIT. Just what is a fair price for excavating earth can best be judged by the bids of contractors who do not indulge in the unbalanced freaks. As they rarely bid higher than fifty cents a cubic yard, that must be a fair price. Hence, in contract No. 5,724 Vincent Clark got an excessive price for the work. This was another one of the unbalanced bids, the

Rock.	Earth.	of bid.	paid.
1,000 161		\$4,818	\$5,917
01	91		
	1,000 161	1,000 2,500 161 3,866	161 3,866

	Rock.	Earth.	Total of bid.	Amount already earned.
Estimate	4,700 5,650		\$10,934	\$12,450
Price per cubic yard.	\$2 1912	01		

poration Counsel:

Law Department,
Office of the Counsel to the Counographon,
New York, Nov. 20, 1883.

How. John Reilly, President of the Board of Alderment.
Sir: In very many cases which have been tried before
the Assessment Commission, appointed by Chapter 550 of
the Laws of 1880, it has been made to appear that work
returned by the surveyors as done, and which was
charged for in the assessment list, still remains to be
done. Where the amount of such incomplete work is considerable—say 15 per cent of the entire work—the
Commissioners are strongly inclined to reduce the assessments, and have done so in many instances. The result
of any such reduction is to cause the loss to the city of all
the interest which may have accrued to the date of the reduction; such is the express provision of the act of 1880.
I am informed that in a case now on irial, the Commissioners have expressed it as their opinion that if the error has
been corrected by the city, and the work left undone by
the contractor has since been done at the express of the
city, without assessment upon the property, they would
consider that the property owners were not injured, and
no ground for the reduction of the assessment was
shown. In such cases, of course, there would be no loss
of interest.

In view of these facts it would seem to be desirable to

shows. It such that the second of interest these facts it would seem to be desirable to provide in the estimate for 1884 a fund or sum of money to be expended for the sole purpose of completing the work covered by the lasts now before the Assessment Commission, and which work has been falsely returned as

mission, and which work has been falsely returned as finished.

As to the exact amount required for such a purpose, I am not personally informed, but the counsel representing the city before the Commission, who is thoroughly conversant with the facts, informs me that an appropriation of \$75,000 would probably cover the entire expense of such work, and, by preventing a reduction of the assessments for the improvements it may be applied to, would effect a saving to the city of about \$500,000.

My attention was not called to this subject until after the preparation of the provisional estimates, and I, therefore, bring the matter before your Honorable Board in order that, if it meets with its approval, the necessary appropriation may be inserted as a rectification in the Provisional Estimate for 1884, before its return to the Board of Apportionment. Yours respectfully,

pportionment. Yours respectfully, GEORGE P. ANDREWS, Counsel to the Corporation.

A CHANGE IN HOTEL PROPRIETORSHIP.

A little over twelve months ago Warren Leland, sr., leased what was then the Coleman House in Broadway between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts., until January, 1886. Previously for several years it had been run by James Rogers. Mr. Leland on taking hold of it transformed the old house entirely, fitting up a very handsome restaurant, office and café, finished to natural woods elaborately carved. The style of business changed consonantly with this change of outward and inward appearance, and changed considerably for the better. Much surprise was therefore evinced in hotel circles when it was announced that Mr. Leland had transferred the lease to Mr. Rogers, the original lessee. In course of conversation with a Thibunk reporter yes orday Louis Leland said that the year's business had been entirely satisfactory and was rapidly increasing, the restaurant business especially having steadily in proved and become an important source of income. Mr. Leland's only reason for disposing of the three years' unexpired lease being that Mr. Rogers had offered him an exceptionally large bouns. Asccording to his contract Mr. Rogers is bound to change the name before the 1st of January next, and it is considered probable the hotel will resume its old title of the Coleman House. In two years Mr. Leland expects to have a large new In two years Mr. Leland expects to have a large new hotel ready for occupancy. It will be built by a syndicate of capitalists and a site is already under consideration in Broadway between Unitfieth and Fortieth-sis. In the meantime Mr. Leland will have his hands full, even for a member of his hotel-loving family, in managing the Ocean House at Long Branch, where he is at present engaged in superintending some alterations, and in the enlarging and running of the Hot Springs Hotel in Bath County, Va. He has only just assumed the control of this latter house, which he expects will prove exceedingly profitable. "Thus," continued Louis Leland, "within a week will be the only hotel in New-York controlled by a Leland will be the Sturtevant House, which was opened by us in 1871. Since 1846, when Sirzeon Leland opened the Clinton Hotel on the them fashlomable Beekman-st., the Leland family have controlled no less fam twenty-five different houses, situated all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific." opened by as in 1871. Since 1846, when Sirzeon Leland opened the Clinton Hotel on the then fashlomable Beakman-st., the Leland family have controlled no less than twenty-five different houses, situated all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Among the passengers who arrived from Liverpool yesterday by the steamship Celtic, of the White Star Line, were Captain William Gibson, U. S. N.,

Gillian and G. A. Jones.

The steamship Nederland, of the Red Star Line, brought among other passengers Sylvester Heinrich, James Means, J. Van der Meer, Miss Caroline Emilius, Miss Ursula Bollinger, B. Woog and William Hasting,

THE REV. MR. DE HART LEAVES WALDEN HE BLACKENS THE EYES OF HIS CHORISTER AND

MAKES THE TOWN HOT POR HIMSELF. NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 8 .- For some days the lively village of Walden, twelve miles back of this city, noted for its fierce temperance crusade not long ago, when hotels were closed, their pumps chained up and man and beast denied shelter, has been greatly agi-tated over the sudden departure of the Rev. W. W. De Hart, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and the causes that led to it. There have been many rumors concerning the trouble the Rev. Mr. De Hart had, but the facts appear to be that he interfered in the domestic affairs of the chorister of his church, and got into a personal altercation with the chorister in which the superio fighting qualities of the clergyman were manifested. After the true state of affairs became known, the pugil istic divine received notice to leave the town within forty-eight hours, or he would probably undergo severer bodily injury than he inflicted on his chorister. stopped not on the order of going, but handed in his resignation as rector and departed. The Rev. Mr. De Hart went to Walden about two year

ago. He is married and is about thirty years old. He is of Southern descent, well educated and fine looking. St. Andrew's Church is a fine brick edifice in the centre of the village, and Mr. De Hart's congregation comprised the leading citizens of the place. He preached able ser-mons, but is said to have done little pastoral work outside of the preaching. His ability was recognized and for a time he was popular. His parishioners made him presents, and seemed to have thought a great deal of him. For some time, however, his popularity seems to have been on the wane, and the cause of this appears to have been his habits. Whether he was apprised of the growing feeling concerning him is not known, but it is said that, had not the difficulty occurred which has made him seek a new home, he would have been removed from the rectorship on January 14. One of the best friends the clergyman had in the plase was John Best. the chorister. He is an estimable gentieman, holds an important position in a business establishment and is hospitable to an extreme. When the minister took the rectorship, among those who first opened their doors to him was the chorister. It appears that the Rev. Mr. De Hart occupied the rectory and took his meals at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the village. Mrs. De Hart appears to have been away from him much of the time, and this seems to have given him many spare hours, which hung heavily on his hands. Many of these have been spent in Mr. Best's house, where the minister was made welcome He liked his cup, was fond of cards, and many an even ing was spent around the whist table. On these occa-sions the host always displayed liberality in the entertainment of his friend the rector. For months these pecasions passed pleasantly, and no word of discord wa

must be a fair price. Hence, in contract No. 5,7244
This was another one of the unbalanced bids, the necess of which depended on inaccurate estimates, the success of which depended on inaccurate estimates and one cent for rock, and he obtained the contract. It is the same than the same mean and the contract of the stimated quantities and those paid for:

But is a will be seen by the following difference in the stimated quantities and those paid for:

Book Barth of bid. Anrich the stimated quantities and those paid for:

Brish and one cent for rock, and he obtained the contract of the stimated quantities and those paid for:

Broke Barth of bid. Anrich of bid.

ROBERT COLLYER IN WASHINGTON.

HIS DISCOURSE ON THE IDEALISM OF MOSES AND OTHERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 9 .- It is the custom of All Souls Church, of this city, to secure the services of a number of the most distinguished Unitarian divines, who accessively preach through the winter. To-day the first of these appeared, the Rev. Robert Collyer, of New-York. The congregation was large and attentive.

Mr. Collyer found his text in Exodus, xxv.: 40: "And

ook that thou make them after their pattern, which was showed thee in the Mount." The discourse was of ideals.

Moses, Mr. Collyer said, was an idealist, as Milton and Bunyan were; but the ideal he cherished of a powerful and noble race in the distant future was obscure to others under his minute directions, as to purely practical things, and , while not apprehended by his contemporaries, was and while the blossom in ages following. The problem he set before binself was two-fold: How were these separate tribes to be welded into one nation ? and then, how was that nation, in its new home beyond the Jordan, to be was that nation, in the new along was that nation, in the self-self and strengthened? The vision Moses had in the befilding up of a nation through changes to be effected in home, church and political life was as clear as Angelo's conception of the completed St. Feter's. Each was obliged to struggle for his ideal—Angelo against a Romish ring as vigilant and powerful as any that ever existed in Washington, and Moses against men who seem to have been called headstrong, because they had no heads worthy of the name. History affords no example of such a ruce as that due to the foresight of Moses. In looking, when at Westminster, on the statue of Beaconsfield, whom he characterized as the first real king since the Tudors, Mr. Collyer had been struck with the wonderful vitality of the race, which had enabled it to remain in the forefront of civilization through so many centuries. Mr. Collyer referred to Thackeray, Shelley, George Ellot and Charlotte Brooté as having also successfully worked out great ideals by the inspiration of genius. Remarking that if this were the whole truth it would be discouraging to nearly all of us, Mr. Collyer insisted that all our lives may be fashioned according to the pattern shown on the Mount.

He then referred to his early aspirations on leaving their overfulfilment here. efined and strengthened ! The vision Moses had in the

may be fashioned according to the pattern shown on the Mount.

He then referred to his early aspirations on leaving England, and their over-fulfilment here, so that on his first Thanksgiving Day he found on his table a turkey—a bird that he no more expected when in England to be able to eat than the American eagle. If the realization of one's aspirations in regard to commoner things is thus feasible, the same thing must be true of the higher life; and with a very large experience of all classes of men, he had never met one who had not had his vision, just as the sun was reflected alike in the broad waves of the Atlantic and the tiny dewdrop in the heart of the violet.

If we do not allogether attain our ideals that does not absolve us from the duty of striving after them. Although we may die, the work goes on.

CLERICAL ADVICE TO LOVERS.

The Rev. C. C. Goss is giving a series of Sunday evening discourses at Union Hall, No. 140 Sixth-ave., on "Courtship, Marriage and Divorce." Last evening his subject was, "Some Mistakes of Modern Courtship." The antiquity and sanctity of the marriage relation was traced back through history and tradition to Adam, "who," he said, " when Eve was brought to him did not healtate whether to take her or not, but took her." He said there was no rule for courting, but that individuals always courted as it pleased each, and that the method was mainly a matter of circumstances and temperament. He thought that young women often made a mistake in thinking that because young men were polite to them, took thinking that because young men were polite to them, took (a m to church and put a quarter in the plate, they were in carnest; for, though courting is politeness, polite attention is not courting. Something more was needed, the told the young men that when they did these things they should be reserved, and not raise the girl's hopes by a sham earnestness. "For," said he, "you have no right to a girl when you have never talked 'turkey' to her, if you find a girl thinking too much of you, 'tager off,' unless you mean something, and if you do mean something in God's name tell her so."

PULPIT THOUGHTS.

EXTRACTS FROM YESTERDAY'S SERMONS. ELEMENTS OF CHRISTIAN CONSTANCY.

byterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said: "Constancy in the Christian life depends on the constancy of Divine supplies. The soul is not at its best, nor even is itself, except there be conduits of conveyance full of beavenly moisture. They are really a part of the soul, as the currents in the sea are parts of the sea, and the currents in the air part of the atmosphere. Man is what he is because of the rill of Divineness which trickles down through the sands of his soul. It is but a step from quietude to constancy. They are twins. The swift is not the sustained flight. Mountain torrents are rarely perennial. The brook that murmurs loudest in April often silent in July. As we grow older we learn to attribute more to the quiet Divine influences. The great ca, as the great soul, may be storm-driven, but the surf will be heaviest where the least waters are. Emotion doesn't measure the depth of piety nor test the quality of it. We may pity distress and still not be samaritans. Tears do not argue repentance, now are they of necessity a cleansing flood. The restleties of the Gospel move a bad man as much as a good man. Men may induige melancholy for the mere deleiousness of it. Weeping may be even a delight. This is profitless. It leaves us where it found us. Emotion is not self-sustained. It leaves untouched our Christ-likeness if we have any. It was the same Christ who was in Gethsemane and on the Mount of Transfiguration. Christian hope is not an emotion, but an assurance. So of Christian love. It is not a mere loving pleasant people. That is mutual admiration, loving one's self in a mirror. Christ loves all, as the sun makes all bright, by being itself bright. Shifting moods come from shifting bodily states. 'Mood' is a bodily secretion and gives complexion to all which is seen through it. Do not conform bodily languor with spiritual braveness, nor cerebral excitement with divine inspiration. Christianity is a gentle continuity, Christ's life in ours steadily. It is less an emotion, than a daily walk with God. Men about us care little about the length of our prayers or our church atten, ance, but they rate us by our 'patient continuance in well-doing.' This is the green blade and the Inwithered leaf that tells the passing traveller of an underflowing rill which floweth from the upper hills, and makes the carth glad." will be heaviest where the least waters are. Emotion THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterles, rector of Calvary, said in part: "Nothing is plainer than that the judg-ment day will come suddenly. 'Behold the Lord cometh as a thief in the night.' There can be no comparison between Christ and a thief, except that His coming will be unexpected. And not only the time but the manner is a blank mystery. To me it is unthinkable. But the signs of His coming may be very plain to the Christian believer, for they will be of a spiritual nature. The year of our Lord's birth was the greatest in moral darkness of our Lord's birth was the greatest in moral darkness the world has ever known. Yet that event was preceded by light. Religious minds had felt the warmth and seen the diffused light of the Son of Righteousness. So it will be the culminality with His second coming. It will be the culminality point to which all the spiritual forces inaugurated by Him are tending. It will be when Christ's kingdom on earth is ready to be merged with God's kingdom in Heaven. The practical question for us is, are any of those signs visible at the present day? During the first century of the Christian era great effort was exerted by the Christian world. In that time almost as much progress, geographically speaking, was made as in the sixteen centuries following. Now there are literally 1,000 missionaries in the field where 100 years ago there was one. To-day the Gospel is preached to all nations. There is an advanced type of Christian life existing to-day. All around us are men and women who would have been canonized as senten as few bundred years ago. Is not this a significant sign of the times! Again, there is a general disposition at the present day to recognize what is good in all religions. Differences which were thought to be insuperable have become insignificant. A union of all denominations upon what belongs to God's truth and what does not, is gradually being brought about. In our own Church, party lines are obliterated. You cannot point to any man and say that he is a member of the High Church or Low Church, for he is both in one. The Church is broadening out and tolerating greater freedom. The General Assembly at its recent season adopted a prayer-book for the use of the Church containing as great freedom of language and thought as any denomination could desire. The action almost passes belief and would scarcely have been pussible twenty years ago. Different denominations and separate creeds are unnecessary." the world has ever known. Yet that event was preceded

THE INCARNATION OF CHRIST. The Rev. Dr. Patton, of Princeton, at the First Presby erian Church, argued that the true doctrine of the person of Christ finds in Him perfect divinity, perfect@bumanity perfect distinctness of the two, and perfect union; and he reviewed historically the various heresles which have risen from denying some one of these four postulates. All Christendon: since the sixth century has been subtantially united upon this doctrine; but some thinkers to-day are trying to prove that God in some way limited the infinitude of His divine nature to become man, that He dwarfed His powers to human limits, and in this sense made Himself of no reputation. This doctrine is more made Himself of no reputation. This doctrine is more inconceivable and unsatisfactory than the historic one. The incarnation should be interpreted historically. Let the facis control the philosophy. Men who deny a personal God and a personal human soul seek an hypothosis which shall explain away the incarnation. The doctrine of the person of Christ refutes Panthelsm. The grandeur of Sature tempts us to emphasize the insignificance of man. David, looking at the heavens, cried: 'What is man that Thou art mindful of blurt' And the question is still more forcible in the light of modern science. Its answer sound in the incarnation. The doctrine asso excitally the secret of the universe. This is an age of eager executed, of division of scientific labor, of closer and isoser analysis. But analysis cannot go on foreverthere must also be synthesis. Already generalization us begun, and men are grouping the separate facts into closer analysis. But analysis cannot be controlled there must also be synthesis. Already generalization has begun, and men are grouping the separate facts into larger and larger circles; and when the last grand generalization, which embraces the universe, shall be reached, it will be found to be God. Then if it be true that 1,860 years ago a most wonderful change took place in the Godhead, and a human soul was taken into closest and the godhead of the godhead of the godhead of the godhead of the first with the second person of the Trinity. ternal communion with the second person of the Trinity, we shall find a human heart beating at the coutre of the

IN PRAISE OF DEATH

The Rev. John W. Chadwick, at the Second Unitarian Church. Brooklyn, spoke on "The Praise of Death." "The theme," he said, "is as old as the world itself, and yet men are continually finding in it some new thought or new hope. It always signifies misery in the experiences of this life, and joy in anticipation of the life to come. Heathen nations have spoken in praise of death. Buddhist proverb says: 'It is better to walk than to run; it is better to ride than to walk; it is better to lie down than to fide; it is better to sleep than to lie down; it is better to die than to sleep.' The poets have sung its praise; Bryant's 'Hymn to Death' halls its coming. praise; Bryant's 'Hymn to Death' halls its coming.
Philosophers have found death worthy of their praises; and Schopenhauer thus expresses the views of his school; 'To die is to contribute something to the extinction of the worst possible world.' In our own experience involuntary praise of death has come in sickness, pain, and misery. But all this is negative praise, and to us unsatisfactory. Most of our life is withdrawn from such gloomy thoughts. The poets of life, the optimistic philosophers appeal to us more than the poets of death and the pessinists. We must have more positive reasons for the

ophers appeal to us more than the poets of death and the pessimists. We must have more positive reasons for the praise of death.

"The first of these is the necessity of death. The apositie's assertion that death came into the world by sin is an absurdity. The necessity of death is written in man's physical nature. "Watever is agreeable to thee, O Nature, is agreeable to me, said Marcus Aurelius, and successive ages have repeated his thought. Again, death is the universal law. Emerson, Parker, Luther, Socrates, Jesus, have all passed through the experience of death, and what was decreed for them must be best for us. The renewal of the world, too, can come only through death. A world without death would be old, worn-out, and to this annihilation would be preferable. Death is to us, as to Christ, transfiguration. Our own experience teaches us that it not only makes us kind, but makes us just. To many death means reconciliation. Lastly, death is to millions the bearer of a glorious hope. Though science should convince us that belief in immortality is irrational, it can bever persuade us that the belief is not a grandeur in itself, an ennobling and delfying element in our nature. THE DEPTH OF GOD'S LOVE.

Monsigner Capel preached in St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth-st., in the morning. He said in part: " God is merciful, and 'God is love,' are phrases which we like often to repeat to ourselves. The miserable world deprives us of so much happiness, that we delight to fall greater than we can see, a mighty affection which embraces all humanity. We can only understand how this can be, by gauging it with a standard with which we are familiar. We know how friends and those we love put up with us, and despite our constant errors love us still. But the deepest human love we know of is but a feeble image of the love of God. What comfort arises from repeating in our immost souls, 'Have mercy upon me. O image of the love of God. What comfort arises from repeating in our immost souls. Have mercy upon me, O God, after Thy great goodness, because we know that goodness is illimitable. The mercy and love of Jesus is ever welling out toward us, inviting us ever to come unto Him. And this persistency of tender affection is calculated to overcome all objections. The charm of life is love. We all treasure up some recollection of the love of home. How then should we love the home of our souls, we who have been nurtured under the care of holy Church and have tasted of the bread of life even in childhood. And when we wandered from our knue, our Father's love still remained, and angels were striving to wean us from sin and bring us back."

AMERICAN DANGERS AND DANGERS.

AMERICAN DANGERS AND DUTIES. The Rev. Rush R. Shippen, of Washington, preached in the evening at the Church of the Messiah, at Thirtyfourth-st. and Fourth-ave., on "American Dangers and Duties." "The great promise of the country," he said, lies in the fact of its possessions. It is fitted for all the wants of civilization. Its configuration demands unity. Only a people with one language, literature and unity. Only a people with one language, literature and government can live on its vast plains. It is the great workshop for humanity, and what is needed is the better education of the masses; the repression of the tendencies that will divided the Nation into classes. Education is one of those means, and the Government might with benefit devote the surplus revenue of the Nation to the future education of the people. To-day it is an established fact that immigration no longer adds to the illiteracy of the country. But above all the Church must be the organ of practical religion, and most of all is wanted the translation of Christianity out of the creed into actual life."

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF CITY LIFE. At the Church of the Divine Paternity at night, the pastor, the Rev. Charles II. Eaton, preached a sermon from the 21st verse of the xxxi. Psalm, a passage in which the Psalmist expresses his gratitude to in which the Psalmist expresses his gratitude to God for the kindnesses shown to him in a strong city. His theme was, "What we may learn from great cities." The underlying principles of purity and honesty," said he, "are in the preponderance in all cities, no matter how

widely vice may seem to rule. It may be this preponder ance of virtue that will save a city like New-York. Great cities are the places that test the strength of the countries in which they have grown up. The worst and the best is concentrated in them. The problem of universal suffrage is being tested in this city as nowhere else in the country. In the great cities of this country are congregated millions of foreigners with all their theories of socialism and communism and license. While we might be more stringent in our laws relating to the admission of foreigners to suffrage, I believe that God designs that this country shall be the place where mea may show that they can govern themselves, and I believe nothing will be allowed to interfere with the completion of that design. Church domination is tested in great cities more fully than anywhere else. I do not share the fears of those who are alarmed at the rapid increase of Catholicism in New-York. The Church that is opposed to free institutions will be at last defeated by those institutions." In his sermon at the Madison Square Pres-THE RACE TO THE SEPULCHRE.

Taking for his text the narrative in St. John of the views of Peter and John to Christ's sepulchre after the Resusrection, Mr. Beecher, in his morning sermon, said that it was impossible to doubt that the gospels were the records of eye-witnesses to the events described, because of the minute and unimportant details given in the narrative. Graphically describing the bringing of Christ before Pontius Pilate, he said : " Pilate was a politician. Back of that he seemed to be a pretty good and well-meaning man. I know a good many politicians outside of politics who are very elever fellows." Continuing, Mr. Beecher said that Pilate thought the claim of Jesus to be king of the Jews of no importance. He was a philosopher, and in a certain sense all the philosophers might consider themselves kings in their sects. But the Jewish populace knew a thing or two. So they said: "! thou lettest him go thou art no friend of Casar." It was a threat to inform Casar, and that was as bad as if the Secretary of the United States Treasury were informed of the misconduct of a customs officer. Imagine the condition of the Disciples after the crucifixion. They had put their hearts and their faith in the Saviour. They had seen him command the waves to be still and the dead to rise. Yet this man, mightier than storm and death, was unable to defend himself from the emis-saries of the Sanhedrin. They thought the crucifixion the cruellest thing in history-it was the most glorious, They could not see back of the dark cloud over-shadowing them the rainbow of hope that spans the ages. Their imagination had been fascinated and their hearts engaged by Him. Everyone had love for him-even Judas. The remorse of Judas which led him to go and hang himself after the betrayal was not the remorse of Judas. The remorse of Judas which led him to go and hang himself after the betrayal was not the remorse of conscience but the remorse of love. It would be well for as to improve upon the women when they went to the sepulchre and found Him risen. Our instanctal love, looking on the graves of Cear ones, children, parents, friends, starts back and cries; "Destatisthere ideath is there?" But these women say: "Angels are there! angels are there?" Told of the vision, John and Peter started for the sepulchre. They races, and there never was a race like this—it was a royal race. You would bet on Peter, but the other Disciple outurn him. Though you put on the names of Peter and John you had better call it a race between Zeal and Love. John loved with reflection; Peter loved emotionally. Peter's zeal was not fed from the heart or tachead; it was the result of blood. John was a passionate man; he had joined with Peter in calling for fire upon the heads of the Samaritans who would not receive the Savior; but he lived more of an inward life. Love and Reflection beat Love and Impulse. They two should be united, not separated. Some men boil and bubble and overthrow the teakettle and put out the irre. He is renowned as an exhorter. The staid men of solid Judgment, who don't strike fire, too often say: "I don't like these spiritual magples; I know my plety is solider." We want to combine these two in the service of the Gospiel; each man is the complement of another. Each one of us is spinning a thread of color for the garment of God, but it will not be made of your color alone; of red or blue or gold alone. Every color will be in the glorious garment of God's nature and government. Let not the slow man despise the fast por the fast the slow; both saw the sepulchre and both are united in the common faith, and hope that Christ had risen again.

CRITICISING THE BOOK OF GENESIS. LECTURE BY THE REV. R. HEBER NEWTON-A

NATURE MYTH.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton delivered the second of his course of lectures upon the Books of the Bible yesterday afternoon. Speaking of the the Bible yesterday afternoon. first chapter of Genesis, he said in part: "It is a simple but sublime poem of the dawn. Sooner or later in the history of every growing child the mind begins to ask the meaning of the wonderful life of naturemade it all, how was it made ! And the thoughtful child will not rest until he find some answers to these questions; very imperfect answers possibly, but answers that satisfy him for the time. The child-race goes through the same experience; sooner or later each race decides the question of the origin of the world and its beautiful order. The answers it finds to this question makes a cosmogony, a genesis of the Cosmos, the beautiful order, as the Greeks called nature. This section records a Hebrew cosmogony, not the only one they had, but the noblest; how it grew up we do not know, but we are sure it was not made by any ony one scholar in the study, nor mechanically copied from the cosmogonies of other perples, but did really grow up in the thoughts of the people

ples, but did really grow up in the thoughts of the people, slowly ripening into its present artistic form. Perhaps, as Herder suggested, this poem grow out of the daily watching of the coming in of day. It seems probable that this poem of the dawn in ruder outline was handed down from father to son through long centuries, slowly shaping itself toward its present form, but that its final shaping was wrought by some master's hands in the exile of Enbylonia.

"The second chapter, like the first Saga, is a growth, Early generations probably told as literal stories of Jebovah walking in the garden, of the talking serpent and so forth, but the great soul that gave it its present beautiful form wrote as poet of things only to be represented aliesorically. One does not need to be a scholar to see for himself that this is not prose but poetry; it is a symbolic story, a prose poem whose origin is not hard to guess nor likely to pass out of date."

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

Chickering Hall was crowded yesterday at the meeting of the American Temperance Union. 'Hundreds of people were unable to gain admission. A concert was given by a large chorus choir under the direction of Dr. J. H. Kelley. Mrs. J. Ellen Fester, or lowa, who was received with applause, spoke of the results of Dr. Richardson's experiments with spirituous liquers. The time had come, she asserted, when railroads, steamboat companies, and other corporations were instating upon the employment of temperance workmen. In referring to what had Dr. J. H. Kelley. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, who was

serted, when faitronas, scamboat companies, and other corporations were instating upon the employment of temperance workmen. In referring to what had been accomplished already by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, she said that before December 24, 1884, a branch of that organization will be established in every county in every State in the Union. Already it has a membership of 150,000.

The Manhattan Temperance Association held its usual Sunday afternoon meeting in the large hall of the Cooper Union yesterday. Dr. Dio Lewis said that alcohol could not touch the human body in any part not protected by the cutiele without poisoning it. The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler said: "If you cannot get a man to totally abstain from liquor get him to abstain as long as you can."

A lively meeting was held in the afternoon at the Temple, Clermont-ave., Brocklyn. At the close of his address the Rev. Dr. Fulton offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to return the thanks of the meeting to John C. Perry, counsel for the Excise Board, for his communication to the Mayor relative to the sale of liquor to minors, in which he held that children under fourteen years of age could not enter saloons, and the liquor-dealers were prohibited from selling to them, whether accompanied by their parents or otherwise. The resolution was unanimously adopted and a committee of three appointed. Mr. Morton read a bill which has been prepared by the temperance people for presentation to the next Legislature. In the evening, at Plymouth resolution was unanimously adopted and which has been three appointed. Mr. Morton read a bill which has been prepared by the temperance people for presentation to the next Legislature. In the evening, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Mr. Paxon, agent of the Citizens' League of Chicago, addressed an immense congregation on the subject of the sale of liquor to minors. The Rev. H. W. Beecher conducted the devotional exercises and introduced the speaker. Mr. Beecher highly commended the work of the Citizens' League as one that had been productive of much good.

A GOOD DEMAND FOR REALTY.

It cannot be said that the real estate market last week presented any novel or brilliant feature. The course of transactions was humdrum, but the phases of the situation were encouraging. Reflected in the character of the auction sales the market showed a healthy disposition toward higher prices, and indicated a good nquiry for investment property. The auction sales were largely attended, and dealers say that in the crowds could be numbered many large investors who have been rather neglectful of the Exchange salesroom of late. As a rule the prices paid were more than the nuctioneers expected, in the absence of the speculative spirit from market and the depression which is complained of in many branches of business. The principal sale was that

market and the depression which is complained of in many branches of business. The principal sale was that of the Forgay estate, and both houses and vacant lots commanded good figures. The Record and Guide prints a detailed table showing the figures recorded at the Register's office for the first eleven menths of the year, compared with the corresponding period in 1882. The aggregate amount of conveyances this year is \$140,892.550, against \$155,379,404 last year; the mortgages are \$203,891,592, against \$175,862,351 last year. The anotion sales this week will be fairly large, and some choice down-town property is offered for sale.

Among the more important private transactions last week were the following: No. 552 Madison-ave, has been sold by Charles Buck & Co. for \$46,000; No. 35 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st. has been sold by V. K. Stevenson, ir., to George Weppermann for \$35,000; William A. Martin has sold for \$60,000 the six private dwellings, Nos. 206 to 216 West One-hundred and-twenty-third-st.; three flats in Fifty-cighth-st., between First and Second aves, have been bought by Mr. Lilien-lah for \$90,000; The Record and Guide reports that the block in Ninetieth and Ninety-first sts., wift water front on the East River, has been sold by Aaron Raymond, of No. 131 Fulton-st., for about \$125,000, and that a wire factory is to be erected on part of the site. No. 532 Madison-ave, has been bought by Leroy King for \$65,000 cash. C. Buddensiek sold to U. S. Grant, Jr., eight flats in Seventy-third-st., between First and Second aves, for \$22,000 cach.

\$22,000 each. A SOUL FOR POETS,—" Have you a soul for nocity " asked a wild-cyed man as been tered the editor's the control of manuscript, "Well, I